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if possible, give their address, so that they may be
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sent to the PLOUGHMAN should be written on one side
of the paper, with ink, and upon but one side.

Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the
results of their experience, is solicited. Letters
should be signed with the writer's real name, in full,
which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.
The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad-
vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most
active and intelligent portion of the community.
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The Sportsman Problem.

One night as I sat on the piazza of the
homestead of a large farm of this vicinity,
talking with the owner of the place, my
attention was attracted by a thin column
of smoke, rising above the woods in the
distance. "Look! Your woods are on
fire, are they not?" I said to him. After
gazing intently in the direction indicated
for a moment, he smiled, and settled back
in his chair again.

"No," said he, at length, "that's only
my camper crop, down on the lake shore,
cooking their supper. You see, they come
down here every fall to hunt and fish, and
have a good time generally. At first I
didn't like to see them around, very well,
and they are a little noisy, sometimes, too;
but now, somehow, I've got so I like them
first rate, and should miss them if they
failed to come. Then, too, they buy their
supplies of milk and vegetables and butter
and eggs from me, and before their visit is
over they usually leave quite a comfortable
sum of cash with me. So I call them my
camper crop, and not a bad crop it is,
either, by any means."

It cannot be denied that a problem which
is growing more and more serious every
year with the agriculturist is that of the
sportsman, the man with the gun over his
shoulder, who comes with his dogs in search
of game. He must necessarily be a trespasser
on somebody's premises, and not infrequently
does more or less damage by trampling
fences and disturbing cattle. How to deal
with him is a matter not easily to be solved.

The law has already done much, however,
toward remedying the difficulty, and prom-
ises to do much more in the not far distant
future. The game laws have proven quite
a corrective restraint upon this unwelcome
guest by limiting the time of his coming to
a small portion of the year, and that time
when most of the crops have been usually
harvested and are so safe from injury on his
part. In this they have proven the friend
of the farmer, and should be regarded
favorably.

Some States, too, have gone farther than
merely to limit the time of killing game,
and require the sportsman to have a license
before he can go abroad with dog and gun;
while still others require him to obtain the
permission of the owner of the premises
upon which he intends to hunt before he
can lawfully enter upon them.

But while the farmer is awaiting farther
relief from this annoyance through legisla-
tive acts, may there not be a suggestion
worth considering in the above incident as
to the best method of dealing with the
sportsman? If he must be endured, why
not make the best of him? He can be in-
duced to exercise care and caution much
more easily through pacific means than by
threats and bullying. He is usually not a
bad fellow, and often proves a friend in-
deed, and is sure to appreciate any kind-
nesses shown him, even though his motive
for coming may not be of the best.—R. B.
Buckham, Essex County, Mass.

San Jose Scale Extermination.
As this destructive insect is pretty thor-
oughly distributed in this vicinity and
throughout the State, I have taken some
pains to investigate the best methods for
its extermination, and prevent the destruc-
tion of trees upon which it is found, which
include all fruit trees and many shrubs.
The first work that can best be done now
(when the leaves are still on the trees, and
the dead limbs are more easily distin-
guished) is to cut off every dead branch or
twig on the trees or shrubs and then burn
them up.

Next after heavy rainstorms, when the
dead and loose bark on the large limbs and
trunk of the tree is wet and soft, scrape
it carefully off with a cork scraper, which
is the best and cheapest tool that can be
used for this work, and is best accom-
plished after the leaves are off from trees.
This work can be done at any time during
the autumn up to freezing weather, and
applies especially to large old trees which
are the most difficult to manage.

Although this pest is the most dangerous
we have to deal with, careful spraying and
early attention to every tree that shows
the least infection is the only way to save
the life of the trees that are attacked by
this scale.

Another benefit to be secured by the
spraying is that all the other pests that in-
fest our fruit trees are at the same time de-
stroyed, thus saving a large outlay.

The application of the emulsion that are
used in the spraying can all be very use-
fully applied on the large limbs and trunks
of the trees with a handbrush after the
loose bark has been removed. In large

orchards I recommend that the gasoline
power engine shall be used, the engine to
be placed on a low truck or wagon with
broad-tired wheels large enough to carry a
good-sized tank or barrels of the emulsion,
which is found to be the cheapest way for
doing the spraying.

Hand pumps are also perfectly effective,
but the power pump, I think, are the most
economical. The scale to be used, which
is attached to a pump hose, being applied in
one with a straight tip of one-eight inch
hole, which requires the use of some of the
emulsion, but is pretty sure to spray the
whole tree far more effectively, but if the
whole tree is well sprayed by a smaller
nozzle it can be used. I, however, prefer

"Considerable loss has been sustained
in the San Jose Scale, which is the most
serious pest of our fruit trees, and in the
reports, 'and now that the scale has been
found to be a pest of the apple, a little
lower than last year. No particular loss
of the State was sustained, and the scale
harvest is in good condition. In fact the
crop is a large and clean one."

Government inspectors are now making a
survey of the Com'd' Adams Island, repre-
senting the fruit crop of the island, and
thence to the coast, where the fruit is
being sent to market. The inspectors are
in forty miles east of the island, and the
fruit is being sent to market.

Whether or not foreign meat products are
subject to the law recently passed by Con-
gress. This case has come up in con-
nection with the application from a Swiss
manufacturer of a bouillon for a letter
from the Secretary of Agriculture, stating
that the article in question was not subject
to the regulations of the act. The attor-
ney general has taken the application
under consideration.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Corn Growing in New England.

But little more than a half century ago
the farmers in New England, with the ex-
ception of those who were located near the
larger cities, and who were more properly

Western prairie, as our census reports
show a better yield of corn per acre in
New England than in what are called the
great corn-growing sections. We may not
grow corn such as we have read of, where a
man must go through the field on horse-
back to pick the ears and others must fol-
low to pick them up, and where, when
they wanted to clear the field they cut the
stalks with an axe, and after saving the
tallest for flag poles they burned the rest
on the field as our forefathers used to
clear the forests. If they ever grew such
corn I want none of it, especially if they
call forty bushels of ears to the acre a good
crop.

I like the eight-rowed corn, with a deep
kernel and a small cob that will ripen and
dry before it molds; with stalks about six
feet tall and fine enough so that when cut
and cured the cows will eat nearly every
inch of it, and be as satisfied and as flush
of milk as if they had the best of hay. I
have seen more than one hundred bushels
of ears upon such corn. I have read of
fields that produced double that amount
but I never saw one. I saw a field which a
committee, sent by the agricultural society
to examine its right to a first premium,
decided would yield 110 bushels of shelled
corn to the acre, but the owner told me that
when harvested and shelled it yielded but
about eighty bushels per acre. I have no
doubt but that a bushel of shelled corn, or
seventy-two pounds of ears can be, and has
been, grown on a square rod, but I think it
can be grown at less cost, and much more
surely upon two square rods.

While I believe in intensive farming, and
in putting as much manure and labor upon
one acre as many would put on two acres,
I would make an exception of the corn crop
unless it can be supplied with twice as
much moisture as it would get in a dry
season, and few farmers here are ready to
irrigate their land. The plowing and cul-
tivating with horse power of two acres in-
stead of one does not greatly increase the
cost of the corn crop, and when fifty bushels
of corn are grown upon an acre, the fodder
is worth as much when it is in the silo, or
when properly cured in the shock, as the
ordinary crop of good English hay on the
same land.

The silo is the best way to preserve this
fodder, but not every farmer has a silo yet,
and it is not difficult to use the fodder by
drying. Those near the tanning factories
may find more profit in growing sweet corn
for them than in field corn. I would like to
see more field corn grown in New England
than has been for the past twenty years,
and with it would come the fattening of
more beef and pork, more and richer
manure heaps on the farm, and better
crops as the result of more stock and more
liberal use of corn meal.

When due credit is given to the corn field
for the fodder produced the cost of the
grain will not be greater than the price it
sells for in the market. A bushel of North-
western yellow corn is worth by analysis for
feeding purposes as much as five pecks of
the coarser Western grain, and the meal, if
used in cooking, has a flavor that cannot be
found in corn meal from such corn as is
put in the Western elevators.

M. F. AMES.

Manure Spreader.

The question seems to be now, not can
the farmer afford to have a manure
spreader, but can he afford to be without
one? They seem to have become as much
of a necessity as the mowing machine or
the horse rake, and if the farm is large
enough to make those profitable it is large
enough to make it desirable to use the ma-
chine for spreading the manure. One
farmer who is using one says that a man
with one of those and a team can put out
and spread as much as three men could in
the old way. This, of course, is where the
land is short and where it was more work
to properly spread the manure from the
heap than to draw it out. The spreader
unloads the cart as quickly as it could be
taken out of the cart and put in the heaps.
But the saving of time and labor is only
one part of the advantage of the manure
spreader. It thoroughly pulverizes and
mixes the manure as it unloads it in a
manner which the best of farm hands
would hardly do, and it distributes it
evenly on all parts of the field which no
man can do when spreading from heaps.
The labor of composting and working
over the manure to get it fine and well
mixed seems to be no longer necessary,
and the manure can be taken directly
from the barn or the yards before it has
lost any of its value in heating while de-
composing, and the fine particles are all
ready for the little feeding roots of the
plants to take hold of at the stage of their
growth when they most need it. So impor-
tant is this that many who have watched
the results from its use say that three or
certainly four loads of manure will increase
the crops as much as five loads would when
spread by hand. If a farmer cannot afford
to own one he could afford to pay two or
three dollars a day for the use of one, which
would soon repay the owner for its cost if
he let it out by the day's work. Three or
four farmers might combine to own one, and
by a little calculation each could use it in
his turn, and save so much hard labor.
This plan is followed with much other
farm machinery, from grain drills and har-
rows down even to hay tedders and har-
rows, and is found to work as well as co-
operation does usually where the parties to
it work together in friendliness for
mutual benefit.

Work is so plentiful on railroads and
with lumbermen, and wages are so high,
that very few farmers can afford to hire
help. G. C. R. Kennebec County, Me.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS. GROUP OF TWIN LAMBS.

Mr. B. C. Stephens' Cheltenham Flock of Hampshire Down Sheep, Cheltenham, England, is a flock in which full individual pedigrees of all sheep are kept.
A leading flock in this and many other respects. From photograph made for American Sheep Breeder.

the use of the one-inch bore nozzle on large
trees, which are thus thoroughly sprayed
in much less time.

FORMULAS.

The formulas for the emulsions to be used
in spraying that I have obtained are:

First: That of Mr. J. H. Hale, the well-
known fruit grower, which is as follows:
"Take twenty pounds of lime, slaked, to
which add thirteen pounds of sulphur, to
be boiled together. Get the water for the
mixture boiling before you put in the sul-
phur. The above mixture is for fifty gal-
lons of water."

The second formula is from the New
York State entomologist, who gives the
following directions: "Take twenty
pounds of lime, add fifteen pounds of sul-
phur into fifty gallons of water. The lime
should be slaked to a little hot water, and
as soon as slaking of lime begins, put in
the sulphur and boil vigorously for thirty
minutes, stirring constantly in order to get
a smooth mixture." The above directions
are about the same as that of Mr. Hale,
except as to the sulphur. No salt is required
in either of the above formulas, but is often
used in other mixtures.

The third formula is from Mr. W. J.
Malloy of Fernald, State of Washington,
and is quoted from a letter sent to the
Springfield Republican. He says: "We
see you are scared at the San Jose scale on
fruit trees. One pound of caustic soda to
six gallons of water applied when trees
are dormant will knock it into a cocked hat.
Add to above one pint crude carbolic acid
to one barrel of water. Mix all together,
and keep solution agitated while using.
Use spray pump."

I think there is no question whatever that
these of either of the above formulas will
be effective in destroying the San Jose
scale, and I hope that every one that has
trees affected will experiment with any of
all of the above methods. As those of Mr.
J. H. Hale and the New York State entomologist
are practically about the same, and the
State of Washington one of the same, and
the State of Washington one of the same,
great fruit raising States, that of Mr. Hale
may be equally good. I hope all farmers
in this matter will act on this article and
this paper and keep it for reference
when preparing the emulsion they are to use.

CHRISTOPHER CLARK, City Forester,
Northampton, Mass.

The Pennsylvania Pacific Coast.

State Grain Commissioner Anderson has
submitted a report showing that twenty-sev-
en million bushels of grain were harvested
in Washington this season, the average
yield being thirty-five bushels to the acre.

the richest in the valley. United States
Senator Dubois of Idaho is credited with
expediting the work, saving more than a
year in the opening of the reserve. The
land will be sold at \$1.25 an acre.

Farmers in the Walla Walla district are
making big profits on pork this year, fat-
tening their hogs on fifty-cent wheat.

Hot growers in the Yakima valley are
sending out agents to engage pickers, the
price being \$1.50 a box of fifty pounds. The
crop is unusually large and estimated to be
worth \$200,000 to the growers.

Several hundred varieties of grain were
harvested at the Washington State College
experimental farm this fall and R. E. Elliot,
professor of agriculture, has had a drought-
resisting wheat by crossing Turkey, Kan-
sas Fall and Little Club, which produced
five new varieties. They have stiff straw,
white grain and a hardiness comparing
favorably with Red Russian and Club.
Spokane, Wash. DUDLEY BUCK.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE.

Prof. F. L. Ames Scribner, who a num-
ber of years ago was in charge of grain and
grain plant investigations of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture, and who was then de-
signed as director of the experiment station
established in the Philippine Islands, is
now back again at the department making
investigations in the same line he under-
took prior to his departure for our Oriental
possession.

Professor Scribner, in speaking of the
storage question in the islands, explained
that since there is a continuous growing
season there hay is neither demanded nor
used, the grown product consisting primar-
ily of a green crop. Philippine farmers
bring in wagon loads of grain in the green
state and obtain a good price for it.

While in the islands Professor Scribner
made an experiment with lettuce—a crop
little known here—and got considerable
valuable data for the South. Under the in-
fluence of the moist atmosphere of the
Philippines this lettuce grew remarkably
well, reaching a height of from nine to
ten feet. Five cuttings of it were made in
one year and the average yield was more
than that of green hay in the same time.
This is a crop which will yield a good
income to any farmer in this country if he
would be able to realize the same profit
from his farm of from fifty to one hundred
acres.

In speaking of the introduction of new
crops, Professor Scribner said that the Oriental
possessions are rich in possibilities, and
that the United States has a great oppor-
tunity to develop them. He said that the
Philippines are rich in possibilities, and
that the United States has a great oppor-
tunity to develop them.

Professor Scribner believes that the na-
tives will gradually be educated up to the
use of American farming machinery.
Already, he stated, a number of the larger
planters in the vicinity of Manila have
ordered entire equipments for their farms.

The meat inspectors of the Bureau of
Animal Industry have received instructions
from the Secretary of Agriculture regard-
ing the proper labeling of meats. These
direct that the new labels shall show the
true name of the product, the name of the
manufacturer and the place of manufac-
ture. Labels that are now on hand may be
used until Jan. 1, providing that a
"disclaimer" approved by the Agricultural
Department is attached. Packers will not
be allowed to label their goods with labels
bearing any picture design or device that
will in any way mislead the consumer.
Veal or pork which bears the picture of a
chicken will be on the black list.

The secretary has compromised with the
packers as to the use of geographical
names. These may be used, but if the
product was not manufactured in the place
designated, the words "type" or "style,"
"brand" and "cut" must be used, so
that if Frankfurter sausages are made in
America, they must in the future be labeled
"Frankfurter-style sausages." Virginia
ham, which did not come from that State,
must have "style" affixed to its title.

Mixtures, when the names indicate a
mixture, such as mange, mince and hash,
need not be marked "compound," but
otherwise their names must be so marked.
In the case of compounds containing hard,
starch, or other fat, or cottonseed oil, the
names of all the ingredients must appear
upon the label.

The word "ham" without a prefix indi-
cating the source of material is considered
by the department to be pork ham, and
therefore removed from the ham and used
in the preparation of porked meats or can-
ners, or when used alone, may be known as
"porked ham" or "ham sausage."

Among other restrictions are the follow-
ing: "Pork ham" cannot be called
"ham," and may be called "pork ham" or
"pork sausage." Little pig sausage or
"pork sausage" cannot be called "pork sausage" or
"pork sausage." Sausages of beef and pork
cannot be called "pork sausage," and must
be labeled "beef and pork sausage." The
department also applies to other animal
products, and manufacturers are warned
that the failure to do so may result in the
seizure of their goods.

It is estimated that the consumption of
meat in the United States is about 100
million pounds annually, and that the
production of meat in the United States is
about 80 million pounds annually. The
difference between the consumption and the
production is about 20 million pounds an-
nually, and this difference is made up by
importation from foreign countries. The
importation of meat from foreign countries
is about 20 million pounds annually, and
this is about 20 percent of the total con-
sumption of meat in the United States.

Poultry.

The Go Well Poultry Plant.

The poultry work of the Maine Experiment Station has been forced to the front for many years past until it has come to be regarded as in the first rank of authority on subjects relating to feeding and breeding for practical results in eggs and market poultry. Great progress has been made in the last year or two, since the work has been carried on in connection with the large business poultry plant close to the station grounds. This plant is owned, or, at least, managed, by Prof. G. M. Gove, and by adoption of the local plan it is called the Go Well poultry farm.

A BUSINESS EXPERIMENT.

This plant is carried on along the same lines as the experiment farm at the station, and many of the ideas developed in recent years have been put into practical use. These results are on a solid basis because on a large working farm they have been found to produce profits. The main lines in view seem to be the selection of laying stock according to the number of eggs produced, as recorded by trap nests, and in breeding from these best laying birds both male and female side, also various special features in poultry house construction and the method of feeding with dry grain and feed hoppers. These lines of work are likely to be somewhat revolutionary in the poultry business, having already attracted the attention of the poultry world and having been adopted on many large poultry farms.

THIS ALLIED POULTRY

farm comprises one hundred acres, but as yet only about thirty acres have been devoted to poultry. The plant consists of a large incubator room and forty brooder houses in which six thousand chicks were raised this season, also a laying and breeding house 30x400 feet, intended for two thousand hens, and built on the same general plan as the shorter house on the experiment station farm. Of late years the houses built at Orono have been wider than those built at first. It was found that the wider houses would dry out and keep in as healthy condition as the narrower ones, and the cost in proportion to the room was a little less than the narrow houses. Thus, the carrying capacity of the house, twenty feet wide was sixty per cent. greater than that of a house twelve feet wide, and could be built at only slightly greater expense.

THE HOUSE

is built on a stone wall high enough from the ground so that dogs can get under the building and keep out rats or skunks which so often hide in such places. The floor is double, thus keeping out cold from below. This long building is divided into twenty sections by tight board partitions, each of the twenty sections being precisely alike. There are two windows in the front of each and three feet above the floor. The upper part of the space between the windows is left open to be covered by a cloth curtain when necessary, and in the space between the windows is a door for the attendant. Under one of the windows is a small door for the poultry to enter the yards, which extend from the front side of each compartment.

The work of breeding an increased egg production is still under way. The flock includes eighty-two hens, each of which has laid from two hundred to 300 eggs in a year. Many of the remainder of the flock have also made excellent records. In fact, the whole flock during the last two years has averaged 144 eggs each, and it is believed that the producing capacity has been increased by about two dozen eggs each per year, a result which may be partly due to improvement in feeding, but is thought to be mainly the result of selection and breeding.

THE TENDENCY TO HEAVY EGG YIELD has become somewhat fixed in the stock, and cockerels from these selected flocks have been sent to many parts of the State and are reported by those receiving them to have increased the egg yields of the flocks where they were kept. It is found that the heaviest yielders, as a rule, are also early layers, that is, they begin to lay early in the fall.

Both the hens and the growing chickens are fed on the dry feed system. It was found that chickens hatched in April and May weighed about 24 pounds at eleven to twelve weeks old, and had eaten an average of nine pounds of grain food each, one pound of beef scrap and one-fourth pound of grit. The weight given was for cockerels, pullets averaging 12 pounds. These were Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. The cost of a two-pound broiler was reckoned at twenty-three cents, including incubator expense. Average prices received were sixty cents in June, fifty cents in July and forty cents in August.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AUGUST AND JUNE PRICES is nearly equal to the entire cost of raising the broilers, a great point in favor of early hatching. When the cockerels were sorted and finished for market, pullets of the same age were removed to ranges occupying small, portable houses. They are given dry feed constantly, fed in long troughs with slatted sides.

In the separate compartments of the trough they are given cracked corn, oats, dry meal mixture, grit, dry cracked bone, oyster shell and charcoal. The dry meal mixture is the same composition as that fed to laying hens, namely, two hundred pounds bran, one hundred pounds corn meal, one hundred pounds middlings, one hundred pounds gluten meal and brewers' grain, one hundred pounds linseed meal, one hundred pounds beef scrap. The troughs are located about the field in sufficient numbers that fully accommodate all the birds. These are found to be a great labor-saving plan and satisfactory in every way. Pullets are kept in these portable houses with wide range and trough feeding until about the last of October, when they are taken to the laying house.

THE COST OF PULLETS

raised for layers, reckoned on the basis of the two thousand produced last year, is 544 cents each. They begin to lay at about four to five months old, but the cost was reckoned up to the time of moving into winter quarters.

LAYING HENS

are fed entirely on the dry feed plan. In the morning they have cracked corn scattered in the litter with wheat and oats, fed the same way at ten o'clock. The rest of the feed consists of a mixture of meal fed in slatted troughs at the side of the room, and with a supply constantly available. The mixture given is not so expensive as hens but that they will lay it any time for cracked corn in the litter, but they will eat enough of the mixture to supply most of their needs. They also have supplies of shells, bone, grit, vegetables, etc. They do not seem to overeat or get too fat.

The food for a year averaged the cost of

\$1.45 per hen. As the hens average 144 eggs each, the egg cost very nearly one cent each, besides the labor, which was light by this plan, and the interest on the house and outfit.

Turkeys Fattened in Pens.

The possibilities of profitably feeding turkeys in confinement and improving the quality of the flesh was tested at the Utah Station, with a lot of six nearly mature birds, kept in a small pen with an open front closed by a curtain. Whole wheat was scattered in straw litter in the morning, corn was fed at noon, and a grain mash at night. The turkeys were also given skim milk, sugar beets and alfalfa leaves, with grit or gravel. One of the turkeys was sold at the end of three weeks, the others were fed for four weeks.

Considering the test as a whole, the six turkeys made a total gain of 16.4 pounds of which 13.3 pounds was made by four birds. When bled and plucked the turkeys lost seven per cent in weight. The author calculated that there was a profit of \$3.34 on an original investment of \$8.50. "As to the quality of meat, those who ate it reported that they never ate better turkey. There was no question about the quality of the meat being greatly improved. The two smaller turkeys were not in as good condition as the others, but the meat was excellent."

This experiment shows that young turkeys may be taken from the farm and fed in small pens at a profit; second, that the quality of the meat is greatly improved by such feeding.

Horticultural.

Productive York State Orchard.

The spray of Baldwin was taken from the orchards of Foster Udell & Sons. Mr. Udell is called the apple king of western New York. He has seventy acres of orchard, mostly set about twenty years ago in the spring. Fifty acres are now in bearing. Since 1903 Mr. Udell has received \$75,000 for his fruit, having sold the crop each year since then to a Philadelphia merchant. Mr. Udell has trees in his orchard from which have been picked as high as twenty-three barrels in one season and fifteen thousand barrels from the whole orchard in one season. Mr. Udell has great faith in the Baldwin apple as a commercial apple, although he has one orchard in bearing of mixed varieties, including Pound Sweet, Twenty Sweet, Lady Sweet, Hubbardston, etc. Mr. Udell is a firm believer in spraying and cultivation. He sprays three times, his first spraying being very early, just as soon as he can get into the orchard after the fruit is out. A favorite saying of his in this respect is "Get there first." Mr. Udell's orchards have all been plowed last fall, and he will plant a crop this spring which will be left on the land usually trodden down while green. Buckwheat is often used for this purpose, and is the favorite cover crop. Alfalfa has been used by Mr. Udell with excellent results. He had used it as an annual cover crop, and had also allowed it to stand in his orchard for three years, cutting it two or three times each season, and using the cutting as a mulch. He did not believe that alfalfa should be allowed to remain in an orchard more than two or three years. It should then be worked under and the trees cultivated for a period.

The past season during harvesting nearly all the work was done by the purchaser, Mr. Udell did only the teaming. Recently Mr. Udell has purchased two gasoline engines with which to do the spraying this spring.

The Grape Belt.

This grape belt, as we call it, extends along the shore of Lake Erie, from twenty-five miles this side of Buffalo to near the city of Erie, Pa., about fifty-five miles long and three to six miles wide. It is estimated to comprise thirty thousand acres of vineyards, producing annually from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand tons of grapes, or sixty-five hundred to nine thousand carloads, according to the season. It is at present a prosperous industry. When a farmer can produce four tons of grapes from an acre of land and sell them for \$35 per ton, he is doing a good business. Many of our growers have done that, and we expect that many will do it this year.

A few years ago the price was very low, down to six cents for a nine-pound basket. The grower paid two cents for the basket, two cents more for picking and packing. Mr. Udell did only the teaming. Recently Mr. Udell has purchased two gasoline engines with which to do the spraying this spring.

His suggestion was followed, and besides the wine industry a large business preparing the unfarmers' juice has grown up, and now a quarter or more of our grape crop is converted from a perishable into an imperishable product, and the grape markets are no longer glutted.—L. McKinstry, Chautauque County, N. Y.

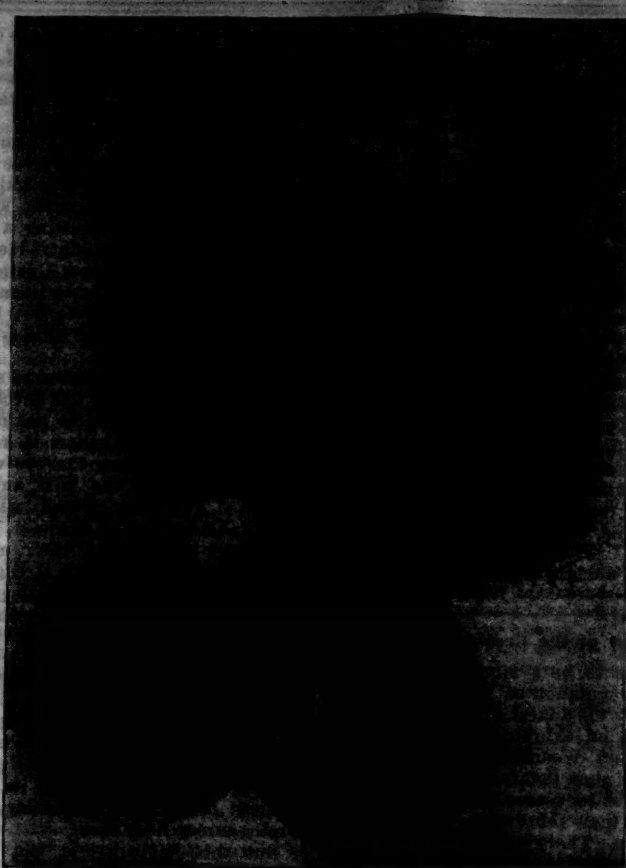
Baldwin the Standard Apple.

The Baldwin is a bright red winter apple, about medium in size, or large, and very good in quality when grown under favorable conditions. It stands handling well because of its firm texture and thick skin. It is a favorite market variety because of its desirable season, good size, attractive color and good quality.

The Baldwin is pre-eminently the leading variety in the commercial orchards of New York, New England, certain regions in southern Canada, in the southern peninsula of Michigan and on the clay soils of northern Ohio. In many localities of northern Ohio, in the higher altitudes. For the market it is the highest altitude. For the market it is the highest altitude. For the market it is the highest altitude.

Not only is the Baldwin a standard fruit in American markets, but it is one of the leading apples used for export trade. It is one of the principal varieties handled in cold storage. The apples of this variety are, for the most part, of the standard size in New York State, and are also used to some extent by exporters.

The tree is a strong grower, long-lived and vigorous. It is somewhat slow in reaching bearing maturity, but when mature it bears very abundantly. In fact, one of the fruits of this variety is its habit of producing an overcrop of fruit annually, and bearing little or none on alternate years. On rather light, sandy or gravelly



SPRAY OF YORK STATE BALDWIN.

From orchard of Foster Udell & Sons, well known fruit growers of western New York.

soils the fruit is apt to have a better color, or at least to color earlier in the season than it does when grown on heavy clay lands. Some hold that fruit from the lighter or more gravelly soils ripens earlier, and consequently would be earlier in storage than the duller colored Baldwin grown on heavier soils. The Baldwin is grown successfully on various soils and under various climatic conditions. Besides the other good points of the Baldwin which have been noticed above, it has the advantage of yielding a pretty uniform grade of fruit, with a low percentage of culls, when kept free from injurious insects and fungous diseases.

The Baldwin foliage and fruit are often much injured by the apple scab fungus. It has often been remarked that the prevention of fungous diseases and of the attacks of insects, by proper spraying, not only increases the yield of marketable fruit, but improves the quality as well. The Baldwin spray is the name given to brown fumes in the scab of Baldwin apples. This is not caused by either insects or fungi. It is a physiological defect which is more apt to appear in overgrown than in medium-sized fruit. No remedy is known.—Bulletin of Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station.

Growing Bush Fruits.

Calling upon a friend the other day who had lately bought a small tract of land, he pointed to one side of the lot which seemed to be the richest part of the field and said, "I think I will put that part into small fruits, mostly berries." I said I should think he might grow good strawberries there, but he said he should put in but a small bed of strawberries. They were close to the ground for him to bend his back over, and he thought there would be more profit in currants, blackberries and raspberries.

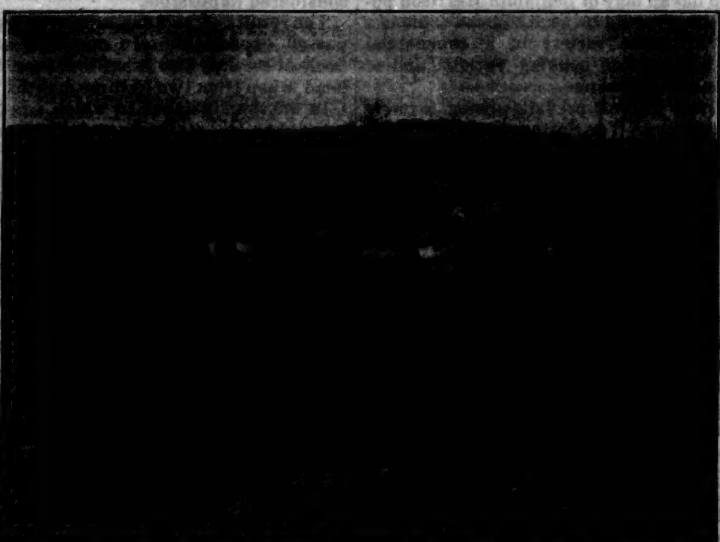
There is no better time to set plants for these fruits than the fall after the fruit has been gathered and the leaves have fallen off. A bush taken up then may have the old wood taken out, and the roots so divided as to leave a good bit of root to each two or

directed above for currants, or either may be propagated from cuttings of new wood taken in the fall, healed in about one-half below the ground, and in the spring or the next fall set where they are needed. They are not in as good demand in our markets as the currants, nor are they thought to be as profitable to the growers. The same insects trouble both, the currants and the hawthorn, but the first can be easily kept in check by spraying with paris green or with white hellebore before the fruit is set. One writer says dusting the bushes with wheat middlings is equally effective. Covering the ground around or among the bushes an inch deep with coal ashes in the spring is said to check both these insects, as the moths cannot make their way up through the ashes, or the worms go down to pupate.

The raspberry season follows closely after the strawberry is gone, the Black Caps, with one or two exceptions, being earlier than the red. These are best started by offsets from the old roots of three or four stalks each, if this year's growth from these a growth of new canes will come and bear fruit next year. The native black may be increased by bending the tips of the new canes to the ground and burying them in the fall. The next spring they will be found to have rooted and may be removed from the old bushes to form a new plantation. After they have fruited out away all old wood, leaving a half dozen of the strongest young canes, and take off a foot or so of the tenderest wood. While some varieties are called hardy, most of them will do better if the canes are laid down by bending over a heap of earth, and covering with two or three inches of earth, straw, manure or horse manure. In the spring take them up and tie them to stakes.

Blackberries require about the same treatment as the raspberries, though they increase only by sending out suckers from the roots of which there are usually enough. They are also more hardy. The Lawton is entirely so even in northern New England.

Professor Munson of the Maine Experiment Station is succeeding well in transplanting the native swamp blackberry to the



GATHERING AN ABUNDANT POTATO CROP.

Another harvest scene in the famous potato country of northern Maine.

three stalks of two years growth. Each of these properly set will make a good clump of bushes next year. The new wood should be cut back when they are set out, to from six inches to a foot long, or, as to leave two to four buds on the stalks.

The ground should be prepared by plowing as early in the fall as possible, and well pulverized with the disc or subsoil harrow. If in good condition as to fertility no manure need be put on; if not, a dressing of well-rotted manure should be worked in with the harrow, but no green or fresh manure should be used in any way when the plants are set or afterward, excepting the little that may be in the straw or other material used as a mulch. Wood ashes and ground bone are good fertilizers for small fruits, less quick to show good results, but more lasting in their action than acid phosphate and maric acid of potash, which I should prefer if I was buying fertilizer for them.

The currant should rank high among the bush fruits. It is among the most wholesome and the most easily cultivated. The market is never overstocked with currants, and as the fruit may remain for two or three weeks on the bush after it is ripe, even a temporary glut in the local market may be avoided. One is not obliged to pick them half ripe to able them to market, or to find a customer the day they are picked, as is the case with strawberries. Some of the newer sorts, as the Fay, Yonah, or the Dutch red or white, are more free from insect and disease, and more productive bushes under good cultivation than the common and market. They should themselves be raised early, but do not set on a strong and moist soil. Currants may be raised with as

station garden. He selects during the summer such bushes as he can find remarkable for productiveness and size of berry, and marks them for transplanting later. The saving of time in picking from bushes in the garden is as great as that of having the raspberries and blackberries there instead of roaming over fields and through the woods for them.

And this reminds me that I have gathered as fine berries from bushes growing wild in the pasture more than a half century ago as I have seen since in any one's garden, and the *Lonicera doerflingeri*, acknowledged as the best, is in no way superior to the running blackberry vines from which I have picked quarts in an hour when young. They need but something to run upon to keep them from the dirt, and a little heading in of superfluous vines to give size to the fruit. Such bushes may be brought home from the fields, or almost any responsible nurseryman will give a list of varieties of all these fruits adapted to the soil and locality of the grower, and find if any of the high-yielded varieties have never been there known twenty years ago.

In setting any of these fruits, rows five feet apart and clumps three to four feet apart in the row, is plenty near enough for them, and I would prefer six feet between the rows if not limited to a small area of ground. This gives room enough to work between them with the hoe and weeder to keep down grass and weeds. In setting them in the fall, round up the earth about the roots that water may not stand on them in winter. In setting them in the spring, set them in a hole made in the earth, and water them well, but all this in the fall. Many lib-

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and cover this with two or three inches of mulch, or if not convenient to do this, mulch the roots in the fall, and in the spring apply a good commercial fertilizer as early as it can be worked into the soil. This should be done every year to obtain the best results and the greatest profits. A little each year is better than a heavy application once in two or three years. Keep down the weeds and grass among them all the year. M. F. AINS.

Notes and Queries.

ORIGIN OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.—"A.": Perhaps the most interesting story is that which comes from the Post-office Department at Washington. It appears that about sixty-five years ago Rowland Hill was traveling through one of the northern districts of England, and for a time was sojourning at an inn where the postman came with a letter for a young daughter of the landowner. The young man turned the letter over and over in his hand, and after examining the envelope minutely inquired the price of the postage, which was a shilling. She replied that she had paid the postman, and the letter to the postman, saying that it was from her brother, but that she had no money. Mr. Hill was an onlooker and was interested with pity. He paid the postage, and in return she said that she and her brother had contrived a code system of communicating, as neither of them were able to pay post charges. Mr. Hill thought of the results of a system which made such frauds possible. Before another day he had planned a postal system upon the present basis.

THE SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE.—"L. H.": Although the date has not been definitely fixed, the second Hague conference probably will be held next June or July, according to David J. Hill, American minister to the Netherlands, who is now in Washington on a special mission. The postponement of this gathering, at first regretted by every one interested in the encouragement of the principle of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, is now very fortunate. In the first place several important events have taken place, raising issues which it will now be possible to bring before the Hague conference. In the second place, as a result of Secretary Root's fourth American tour, it is probable that nearly all of the governments of that continent will be represented at the second conference, which was not at all certain when the conference was held originally proposed. The representation will thus be increased from thirty nations to about forty-five.

PATCHOULI.—"David": It is obtained from a plant that is native to the great Indian Archipelago, but for some time has also been cultivated in other tropical countries, particularly in Java. The plant, the scientific name of which is *Pogostemon patchouli*, frequently attains the height of one meter, but the harvesting of the leaves begins as soon as the stem has reached the height of fifteen centimeters, and is then continued in semi-annual intervals. The leaves after being well dried are sent without further preparation to foreign countries. The Malayan natives of the Indian Archipelago are very fond of this perfume, using it in order to keep off the insects. To this end they sew the leaves of the patchouli plant into their dresses and mattresses. The odor of patchouli is due to an essential oil. The oil gained from the plant has a greenish yellow and dark brown color, is rather thick and produces crystals known under the name of patchouli camphor. The Java patchouli oil seems to be inferior to that prepared in the countries of Malacca. The Chinese dealers of Singapore are said to dilute the oil.

THE TALLEST WOMEN.—"June": It is announced by a doctor who has been taking measurements that the English woman is the tallest and the American woman next. The average height of the Frenchwoman is five feet one inch. The American woman is nearly two inches taller and the woman of Great Britain half an inch taller than the latter. The average weight of the American woman is 117 pounds, slightly more than either of the others.

DOGS OF WAR.—"E.": Ambulance dogs of the St. Bernard type are being trained by European armies for use in war. Those employed by the Russians in Manchuria proved useful in finding the wounded, many of whom probably are never found. In the Franco-Prussian war, out of 120,000 casualties, there were as many as sixteen thousand returned as missing, a very great number of whom, it is believed, would, with the aid of trained dogs, have been located and recovered.

Guns Manned.

The discovery of a new wick principle—no objective and yet so simple that it's a wonder no one thought of it before—has so revolutionized the construction of all modern and simple that explosion, smoke and smell, caused by imperfect wick arrangement, may safely be regarded as things of the past.

This new wick attachment is to be found on the Perfection Oil Heater. Interesting tests show that, although the heater gives intense heat, the wick cannot be turned too high or too low—absolute safety thus being assured. One other feature which is worthy of mention is the smokeless device which prevents all smoke and odor. The portability of the heater also comes into its own in the household use. Heater is very light and can be easily carried about. Its simple operation, usefulness in heating water and warming cold rooms make it a most handy and useful article in any home. This heater is so far superior to other oil heaters, and is of such fair price that its universal adoption is but a matter of time.

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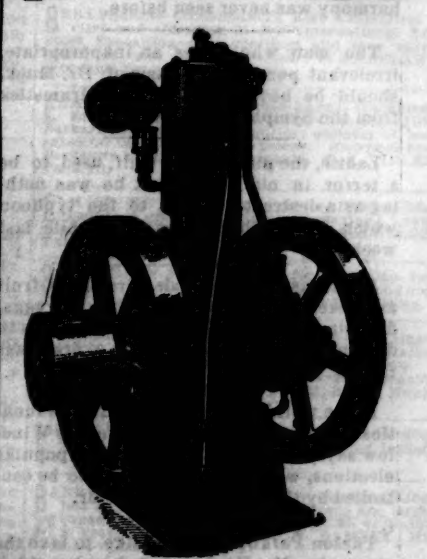
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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 2707 MAIN.

It was fair weather for Brooklyn.

It reminded us of dear old Lannon, foggy Lannon, don't you know.

The Cubans, at the present writing, seem disposed to smoke the cigar of peace.

Al Adams, the policy king, is dead, but let us not say "Long live the king!"

The autoist who overspends his auto ought to have the new complaint, the auto heart.

We have no oratory now, only talking around a subject to make it as bewildering as possible.

A garden, a driving horse and Jersey milk are among the choicest and cheapest farm luxuries.

A cold barn and cold water for the cows are followed by a lack of cold cash in the owner's pocket.

Upton Sinclair is willing to go to Congress, but that is a jungle that even he cannot help to clean out.

One thing is more foolish than to feed poor food to good stock, and that is to feed good food to poor stock.

Princes Henry is now ruler of the Kaiser's "navy," though he never polished up the handle of the big front door.

The Cubans seem to have gone over the brink of the precipice as President Palma predicted, but they still live.

Don't fool away much time on national politics, but keep both eyes on affairs in your own town. That's business.

Calves from common-bred parents may possibly be good; but calves from pure-bred parents will probably be good.

The apple is the best hope for the rough and rocky land not suited for ordinary farming. But the trees must be fed.

The Newfoundland man who says he can extract gold from sea water is welcome to all he can get. Nobody will rob him.

From recent developments in this neighborhood, it is plain to be seen that the Chinese are sometimes a Prolific people.

If the new White Star steamship Adriatic were asked if she had ten decks she would probably, like the polite German, answer, nein.

A lively cand date at seventy-five is Senator Fyfe of Maine, who will be re-elected. He is certainly a most grave and revered signor.

The Jersey Lily has bloomed out into vanderville, but, unlike most theatrical flowers, she improves with age—beg pardon, experience.

If communication is opened between the planet Mars and our globe within a decade, as has been prophesied, it will be a star proceeding.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleischman of Cincinnati passed their honeymoon in the Polar regions. Wonder if they lived on ice-cream and kisses.

In the West it is King Corn. In the South, King Cotton; but in the East, Hay is king, ruling the section with Queen Cow and Prince Garden.

Many who rode to the Brockton Fair in tally-hos and barges took horns with them, liquid and otherwise. Hence their hilarity in going and returning.

Both conventions have made a great many people sit on the fence to which way the cat will jump. So much inharmonious harmony was never seen before.

The man who makes an inappropriate, irrelevant pun on the name of Dr. Mink, should be beaten with a bass drumstick from the Symphony Orchestra.

Ladette, the pirate of the Gulf, used to be a terror in old times, but he was nothing as a destructive agent to the typhoon which swept the shores of Mobile last week.

First-class dairy goods, first-class fruit and vegetables, first-class poultry and eggs, first-class farm stock—these are always in demand at the best prices. Be a first-class farmer.

If the world will soon contain more lunatics than sane people, as Dr. Furber Winslow says, we shall have to give up popular elections, which even now seem to be controlled by the madness of the hour.

Parson Parkhurst would like to take the stump for Mr. Hughes, but does not think such a course would be becoming the cloth. New York's gubernatorial candidate may well say, "For this relief much thanks."

Care, intelligent judgment and experience comprise the way to successful dairying. These are more than ever necessary at present, because of the low price for everything but the fancy grades of butter, milk and cream.

Sashes of hotbeds not used during the winter can be used for a cheap greenhouse. Attach the sashes so they can be taken off in the spring and replaced on the hotbeds. This is using the investment twice over, the plan being successfully practiced by several Belmont gardeners.

Peach growing is a fascinating branch of New England farming; its possibilities are so great, although its actual results are often so unobtainable. The successful peach orchardist will make a competence, while failures often mean dollars out of the pocket. Brain, skill, knowledge and energy are required to a high degree, and good luck must not be wholly absent.

A great deal of time has been spent in digging and blasting rock, from which labor the farmer has not received ten cents a day. Sometimes it pays to clear off the very rocky fields, but more often it doesn't pay. Better leave them to pasture, or plant them with apple or improved chestnut trees and turn in the home-raised hogs, orchards and poultry make a very good trip.

The turn to a government-owned, maintaining in letters of two lengths, and that kind of a farmer is hard to carry. The business is neither Latin nor Greek, and it is a damned thing that even the greatest brains may read, although perhaps he cannot tell A from Z in the ordinary alphabet. What does your farm say of you? Fields, fences, buildings, crops and weeds all have a message.

"Big way" is the name of a new weekly journal which is to be published simultaneously in fourteen cities. The first number has just appeared, and it fulfills admirably its announced purpose of furnishing briefly the significant happenings of the entire country carefully selected and, in the view of, with pertinent editorials, timely correspondence and miscellaneous matter of an attractive character. It is well made up for immediate reference. Success to it. There is always room for one more of the right kind.

It is a fashion now to prescribe fertilizers with most of the nitrogen left out on the theory that nitrogen can be obtained more cheaply from the air and soil by the aid of clover and similar crops. But this attractive notion of getting our most costly fertilizing element free of charge is liable to be greatly overestimated when applied to average conditions. Some Eastern soil is rocky, and the greater portion of it is rather stiff and hard to be plowed. Our farmers do not like to go through the expensive process of turning sod and laying down a field every few years, as must be done with a clover rotation. They usually sow clover mixed with some more permanent hay plant, like timothy, and do not care to disturb the sod until the yield becomes unprofitable, many preferring to topdress liberally rather than to plow under. When the sod is finally turned again the clover has nearly all died out, and whatever nitrogen it had collected has passed into the succeeding hay crop. Hence very little surplus nitrogen can be obtained by the ordinary methods in this section. Farmers who have land that is easily worked will find some advantage in a quick rotation of crops like that advocated by the clover farmer, but the method is of somewhat limited application under present labor conditions. On land which he's not well but is hard to plow, it may be better to topdress yearly with potash and phosphates which encourage the growth of clover and will maintain a fair yield of mixed hay.

Western Irrigation and Eastern Farmers.

It is now about four years since the passage of the act by which \$40,000,000 was appropriated by the Government for the irrigation of arid lands in our Western States and Territories. It is said some eight hundred miles of canals and ditches have been dug and that two hundred thousand acres are already being irrigated by them, while some eight hundred thousand more are included in the work already begun. It is expected that soon a million acres will have been added to the productive area of the United States. If we are to continue to supply other nations with their food, all this and much more may be needed, and thus far we see no indications that our markets have been, or soon will be, overstocked with food products.

A Chicago paper says that during the first six months of this year the live stock exported from that city alone had a value of \$13,000,000; the larger part of this went to Great Britain. Add to this the number sent from other shipping points, the amount of dressed beef shipped from our leading ports, and the amount of the products of the several packing houses, and the total amount is enough to almost stagger belief. Nor are Great Britain and other countries dependent upon us for meat alone, but they demand our breadstuffs in even greater proportions. This increases each year, and we need feel little apprehension that if that million acres, formerly almost a barren desert, shall be made as productive as the most sanguine advocates of the irrigation scheme claim is possible, there will not be a demand for all that can be grown thereon.

If the Government succeeds, as it hopes to, in limiting the use of this land to those who will settle upon it and cultivate it, we may hope to see those great staples of life, our bread and meat, in such abundance that there will be no greater advance in their cost than will correspond to the earning capacity of the consumer, but we see no reason to expect them to decline below the limit of a profitable production.

Eastern farmers are now only comparatively small producers of these food stuffs for export. Perhaps they have gone too far to the other extreme and have become purchasers of that which they might have profitably produced at home, but if they are succeeded in learning how to grow other products which our city markets call for, and for which they receive money with which they can buy that which can be produced more cheaply in other sections, it may not be a misfortune to them.

A million acres, a tract about as large as the State of Rhode Island, will scarcely produce enough to feed the immigrants who have come to us within the year. We own that when the project was first broached we feared that it might be building up the growth of the West at the expense of the Eastern farmers, but a little more knowledge leads us to think that the property of the whole country will be advanced by this improvement of a part of it. This has been the history of past movements, from the opening up and settlement of the undeveloped lands on the Ohio river a century ago, and the building up of new States upon the Pacific coast within the past half century, down to the present time. We see no reason why this should be an exception, and if Eastern farmers must proceed to irrigate their lands at their own expense, instead of having it done by a paternal government, at least they will be able to purchase what they need of the products of the Western States more cheaply than they could if these lands remained but a barren, alkali plain.

Cuba's Bad Condition.

The resignation of President Estrada Palma of his office, which was supposed to be the gift of the people of Cuba, is one of the saddest events in history. He told the knell of the Cuban republic, when by refusing to allow he might have prolonged the life until at least another election had taken place and his successor had been chosen.

His action shows weakness and instability, and though he is believed to be an honest man he has been controlled by bad advisers, who were probably responsible for the ballot stuffing, which disgraced his election. He had become long and arduous for the freedom of Cuba, while he was striving from his country, that it is sorrowful to

think that his efforts have come to such a lame and ineffectual conclusion.

The United States is now obliged to assume control in the island, a duty that it would like to have been spared, but the logic of events seems to point to future government of Cuba by the country that enabled it to break away from the hands of Spain.

It is true that a new election may give a different face on the matter, but at present it seems as if the Cubans were incapable of self government. Even if they could have overthrown Palma's rule by force of arms, they would be without leaders able to create a long-enduring independent power.

The Cubans are too unstable a people to appreciate the fact that those who do not learn to labor and to wait do not accomplish anything in governmental or other affairs. Cuba is a constant state of insurrection would be a misnomer that foreign settlers in the island could not venture. If Cuba dies as a republic, Whitaker's lines will be fully verified: Of all words of tongue or pen, The saddest are these, it might have been.

Out of the Crowded City.

There is to be a strenuous effort to reduce the population of New York. It will be made by the Educational Alliance, which will open an exhibition in the Alliance building on Wednesday of next week, which will show that other cities and towns are much better places of residence for immigrants than the overcrowded American metropolis. There will be displayed at this exhibition pictures representing Jewish life on farms, and life in cities of comparative moderate size. The illustrations will show hundreds of farms that are gradually cultivated by Jews from the European continent, and they will also exhibit comfortable homes and roomy workshops amid healthful surroundings.

These, it is thought, will induce many sweat-shop slaves to quit their miserable abode in New York for ever, and bring up their families where they can be able to maintain a sound mind in a sound body.

The organization named was started three years ago, and since its foundation has helped a great many poor immigrants to a better condition of existence than they could ever enjoy on the East Side of the great city, where poverty and distress are as depressing as they are in the old world. The alliance, through the various societies which it has caused to be organized, has sent hundreds of families made up from Jewish natives of Russia and Roumania to farming districts and to small towns, and has established industrial colonies which have been of great service to poor and ignorant immigrants who know little or nothing of our institutions. "The chief aim of the alliance," we are informed by its founders, should be the "Americanization of the down-town population, the spread of distinctively American ideas on government, polity and civil life." In carrying out this idea it established schools, lecture halls and libraries, and it has opened a bureau of information for the benefit of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants. If it succeeds by its present exertions in reducing the immigrant population of New York perceptibly, it will confer a great blessing on the community.

Connecticut Farm Products Moving.

The past week frosts have annihilated everything green on the lawns about Sagittary Springs. Yet the outlook has been quite favorable with crops fairly forward, so that the enterprising farmer was not badly caught by frosts before Oct. 1.

Corn, generally, is well matured, nearly all in the shock, and with but little criticism as to quality. Several extra fine pieces of silage were put into silos. Mr. Mortensen, a local milk dealer, sent an excellent twelve-foot high field for his silo. Quite a crop of rowen was harvested. Potatoes are unusually fine crop. Cavendish Kamp has an acre of Benjamin Harrison potatoes that would be hard to beat. This is a most desirable variety in a commercial way, being a fine cooking variety, and of attractive appearance.

A lively interest prevails among farmers with poultry. The Springs is quite a good local market for both eggs and dressed fowls. There is also some demand for dressed turkeys. Honey is always in demand, and is unusually fine crop. Cavendish Kamp has an acre of Benjamin Harrison potatoes that would be hard to beat. This is a most desirable variety in a commercial way, being a fine cooking variety, and of attractive appearance.

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Apples have made but a light crop, especially winter sorts. Stafford is on the big boom it has been in twenty years, the Fox district mills being entirely overhauled and enlarged, and the new trolley from Rockville being pushed at this end.

Elmhurst Farm, Tolland County, Ct.

Better News of Turkeys.

Thanksgiving's principal problem is the turkey, and for people in modern circumstances the problem has been getting increasingly difficult of solution for several years past. The holiday bird par excellence is the New England variety. That you may learn anything about it, however, in any of our Western States, probably Michigan, which yearly sends out thousands of turkeys to New York and other Eastern markets. There the professional dealers will tell you that anything could be done to produce a turkey of flavor and tenderness of meat.

But throughout New England and the country at large the New England bird has been the best of Rhode Island at the top, because of the weather given it by the Rhode Island winter. Some twenty years ago a turkey to the White House, and that that of Vermont.

But in proportion as the raising of turkeys has been growing more difficult year by year, the prices have advanced, until today it is necessary to pay thirty cents a pound for a bird which a few years ago could have been bought for fifteen cents. The increasing cost of these birds is due to the fact that the number of turkeys raised in New England has been steadily decreasing.

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probably not far from the State of Rhode Island which can show a flock of one hundred birds, while most farmers have discontinued altogether their efforts to bring turkeys to maturity.

At this juncture a benevolent government has stepped in to co-operate with the State that has the greatest pride in its gallinaceous products, and the experiment station at Kingston, N. H., is conducting a series of experiments on the untrodden field of farm raising. Dr. Cooper Currier is the man who has undertaken to learn what the blackhead disease really is, how it is transmitted and how it may be successfully combated.

He has met with a degree of success in this year and a half he has devoted to the question, and though he has not solved the whole mystery, there is reason for hope that before long turkeys will flourish as they did in the past, and may be marketed at a price which will enable every table to boast of one.

Turkeys are, despite their magnificent proportions and apparent strength, by far the most delicate fowl the farmer has ever domesticated. Their first month of life is as critical a period as the second summer of a baby; more so, in fact, for even the slims of a city are actually a collection of babies over-crowded to their circumstances as of turkeys in the care of the average raiser.

The first great menace to the health of a young turkey is moisture. If a chick up to four weeks old gets its feet too wet, as will be the case without delay, for it is pretty sure to need one.

But this difficulty is not an insurmountable one. Farmers who have found turkeys well raising—and they are well worth it at present prices provided they can be reared without too great an outlay—have decided that it paid to keep the chicks under cover and on board floors until they were able to withstand variable New England weather.

At two months old the turkey is a lusty, long-legged fellow, able to hunt his own grasshoppers and learning to roost high. At three months he is a good sized broiler. And it is to the broiler that many turkeys are going nowadays, as the result partly of new birds which have produced a broiler turkey, and partly because of the farmer's conviction, based on costly experience, that he can never get the turkey to maturity.

It is at the brooding stage that the dread blackhead disease appears. Examination of diseased birds under the microscope revealed the fact that blackhead was caused by a minute protozoan. The common name arose from the appearance of the turkey's skin, its head actually becoming black.

The scientists have decided that the proper name of the disease is infectious entero-hepatitis. It is indicated not only by the blackheads, due to suspended circulation, but by intestinal sores and by white spots on the liver. It is an almost invariably fatal disease.

Early experiments demonstrated that many of the chicks sickened within twelve days of the hatch and that most of them died in from four to six weeks. It was found also that the protozoan which caused the disease gained access to the intestines through the food.

The next step was the formulation of a theory, not yet altogether established, but well on the way to it, that if turkeys are kept on ground which has not been devoted to turkey raising and are provided with food which has not been contaminated they will be free from the disorder. To this end "birds" hatched artificially have been placed in pens on ground which it was certain had not before been given over to poultry, and distant a mile or so from other turkey pens, and the results have been highly satisfactory.

So carefully was this plan carried out that even the eggs before they were placed in the incubators were washed in an alcohol solution, so that by no possibility could the protozoan be transmitted unless it were actually within the egg, which is considered impossible.

The results of this experiment have surpassed expectation. In one case of one flock of 100 only two were lost from blackhead when from two to three months old.

In another instance in which equal care was taken the mortality was greater, and it is thought the germs of disease were carried in a gale. In still another case in which the loss was great it was traced to the fact, which was furnished from a common sense observation.

It is believed at the experiment station that the investigators will soon be able to tell the farmers of the State how to restore the turkey to its former high economic place and that the almost forgotten fowl will again be a sweet meat in agricultural corn. If this end is accomplished it will no longer be necessary to pay thirty-five cents a pound for the adornment of the Thanksgiving table.—N. Y. Sun.

Antes Should Pay More Taxes.

In view of the extent to which public roads are now utilized by motorists, it is only in accordance with reasonable expectation that the claim should be made to have the cost of their maintenance transferred to some extent, say, one-third, from the local road taxes.

There is an idea that farmers generally entertain a deep-rooted aversion to motorists, but I doubt if this interpretation of the attitude of the great agricultural community is altogether correct. The farmers do not object to motorists coming to stay, provided that they stay on equitable and proper terms. What they do take exception to is the liberty accorded this form of traffic to monopolize the highways without paying towards their support. The farmers and other taxpayers of the district are bound to bear the cost of maintaining the roads, and may be said that they only enjoy a subordinate or secondary right on them.

Nor is it entirely on account of the inconvenience caused by the motor traffic that a contribution towards the expense of maintaining the roads may justly be demanded. The motor intrusion of this traffic must be seriously considered, but heavy motor traffic undoubtedly has the effect of increasing the expense of keeping the roads open, and it is to meet the extra cost that the "dick" should be made.

W. R. Gilman.

Apple News and Notes.

In commenting on last week's article about the apple outlook, a fruit grower asks whether it would be best to sell his Baldwin apples at 50¢ per barrel for No. 1 stock at present prices. No doubt it would be the safest plan to accept this offer, but it is a hard price, and with such a crop of apples it is better to hold out for a better price. The grower who has a better market to which to send his apples, and who is not afraid of a little risk, should not say how serious the competition from

the West will be. There is certainly a great crop in the West, and prices there are low for winter fruit. Most of these are Ben Davis, which are of good appearance in the market, and, although of poor quality, will compete seriously if they arrive in large quantities. Probably after December prices will go higher, but any such outlook cannot be forecasted for certain. Growers make no mistake in selling their apples just as soon as they can get a fair price in a season like the present.

In western New York quite a number of sales are reported at prices from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for No. 1 fruit. Baldwin, at 2¢ rule, seem to be selling at shipping prices in that section at \$1.75 to \$2. Growers are generally insisting on 50¢ and are getting that figure in many instances, while other sales indicate that growers gave in somewhat to offers of buyers at lower figures. Baldwin seem to be dropping seriously, owing to the dry, warm fall and the brisk winds of late week. In Michigan the late drop was reported very large, coming in some orchards nearly half the fruit. Such conditions mean a great deal of windfall fruit to be got off the market before the standard grades will have full swing, but after the perishable fruit is gone the outlook is always much better for the long keeping qualities.

Boston dealers complain of too much low grade fall fruit. Growers, knowing that apples are selling well, have been shipping almost everything that could be called an apple, including some that would have better gone to the cider mills.

R. F. Loomis & Co. of New York City have bought several thousand barrels of Baldwin and Greenings at \$1.50 per barrel in western New York. A bulletin issued by the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station says that reports received within the past few weeks from widely separated fruit-growing sections of the country indicate a great reduction in the apple crop as compared with previous years earlier in the season.

Apple buying is quite active in Wayne County, N. Y. One firm bought a large consignment of receipts for the English grade and is buying Baldwins for export to South America, the reported prices ranging around 50¢, or a little lower. The sales of fall Pippins are reported as low as \$1.00 a barrel. The recent severe dropping from trees of Baldwins and other varieties have caused increased firmness in the feeling as to the present, and most growers are holding at 50¢, some at higher figures. A Wayne County sale of Greenings and Baldwins is quoted at \$1.50 a barrel at the shipping station. The fruit of the Tenet strain, recently described in these columns, is reported sold at \$3 a barrel. Other sales range from \$1.50 to \$2. Some sales in Orleans County are reported at around \$2 for Twenty Ounces, Maiden Black and Baldwin. The demand for storage space is active all through western New York, especially in the vicinity of Rochester, suggesting that many growers intend to hold their apples for higher prices, which they expect later in the season. Storage costs 40¢ to 50¢ a barrel.

A recent estimate made by the secretary of the New York Fruit Growers Association, based on numerous letters from fruit growers, places the crop twenty-five per cent. above the very short crops of last year.

Apple trade is fairly active throughout the producing sections of New England, with buyers in evidence in localities where there is much fruit for sale. Prices range about the same as in New York State, around \$1.75 to \$2. For fruit all h. o. 1, \$2 seems to be the standard figure in large sales reported. Some producers are asking more and refusing offers of \$2. Sales reported are mostly in northern New England.

Apple buyers in the Central West are picking up large lots of apples, apparently in the belief that prices are now at their lowest, and not likely to be selling lower of a quality suitable for storage purposes. It is likely that the available space for cold storage will all be used.

The situation in the Central West has been growing worse on account of bad weather for the apple harvest. A heavy frost not only delayed picking the fruit, but caused injury to the apples and much dropping of the fruit. The rains made the ground soft and interfered with transportation. The result of these influences coming just at the wrong time must be to cause quite a proportion of the crop to go to waste. It is estimated that all through the apple belt of southern Illinois about twenty-five per cent. of the crop will go to waste. The crop in that section is, no doubt, a big one, but not all of it will come to market.

Prices for apples of the Ben Davis type in barrels at Chicago range around \$1.50 per barrel for No. 1.

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Poetry.

NOT TIME.
We went one morning early
Out to the yard of hope;
The dewdrops glistened pearly,
And over mountains, woods and all,
While silver mists were fading,
The sun rose like a golden ball,
The world in glory bathing.

"Good morning, girl, dear sweeting!"
"Good morning, jolly boy!"
So passed and crossed the greetings,
Life joy rang in each voice.
"Hop-tender hope!" We picked them fast!
"Don't push the box, don't muddle!"
"Hop-sack!" The box in full at last,
But look how they do settle!"

Songs, laughter, spiced the picking,
See cheeks and eyes aglow;
Hop time, time for frolicking!
The bell rings! Dinner! Oh,
What appetites! The pumpkin pie
Just disappeared! No wonder!
The girls have red cheeks, shining eyes,
The boys are strong as thunder!

Work beckons. Sun is smiling.
We joke and snicker and strip,
Hop time so bright, beguiling,
We pick and joke and strip.
The bell rings! "Hop-sack!" supper call!
A beautiful evening blessing;
I think you, my dear, shall fall—
Then songs, dance, love caresses.

Hills, vales are wrapped in shadows;
Gold-rod, crocus, lilies, fields, meadows
Sun's lingering glories rest.
So, though we part for different ways,
A lingering light entwines us,
Like fair, sweet dreams of happy days
A lingering memory joins us.

WILLIAM BENTON.
New York City.

A SEASIDE ROMANCE.

She was good looking and well bred;
We met within a boarding house;
I saved her from a danger dread,
To wit, a mouse.

She murmured, "Oh, how brave of you!"
It made me feel all cold and hot,
I fell in love—I always do—
Upon the spot.

We cycled, golfed, and rode, and "moted,"
I thought it bliss without alloy,
And each day found me more devoted,
And her more coy.

One heavenly night, alone together,
We wandered by the moonlit sea;
I made remarks about the weather,
And so did she.

And then—ah, how the memory lingers!
I flung discretion to the breeze,
And gave her dainty little fingers
A gentle squeeze.

I hoarsely murmured, "Dear, I love you,
And, if you'll marry me, I'll be true,
I will, by the stars above you,
Be true for aye!"

Her voice with anguish seemed unstayed;
She whispered, "Please don't be angry.
I really can't, because already
I am engaged."

A. R. C., in London Tribune.

MY BOYS.

Come back to me, my little boys
With brown eyes, blue and gray,
I want to see the scattered toys—
To share the simple childish joys—
To watch your busy play.

I want to see the little hand
Around my knee in prayer;
To feel with soft, caressing hand
The waving locks and silken strand
Of brown and golden hair.

I want to give unstinted praise
To all your deed, unselfish ways—
To comfort your small sorrows,
Alas, those days are yesterday—
Since then are many morrows.

You sail far out upon the sea
Of misty, rosy memory.
Your voices echo in my brain—
Come back my little boys again;
I stretch my empty arms in vain—
My little boys have turned to men!

C. A. Winteritz, in Springfield Republican.

TESTS.

Dear love, I know you love me well,
But is your love so true
That through all times and trials I'll be
The same dear one to you?
When clouds roll o'er our sunny sky,
And care sits on my brow,
When weary days are traveling by,
Will you love me then as now?

Sweetheart,
Will you love me then as now?
When we cross the broad Atlantic, dear,
To spend our wedding tour
In doing Europe and its shows
(That ancient brawling lore,
When the fierce winds blow and the good ship's
tossed,
And rolls from stern to prow,
And we wish we were dead in our anguish sore
Will you love me then as now?

Sweetheart,
Will you love me then as now?
When we go for a ride in my motor car,
And speed like a bird on wing,
Then all at once strikes an unseen rock,
And the auto does a Highland fling
While in vain I crawl beneath the wreck
That no motion will allow,
Will you love me then as now,
Sweetheart,
Can you love me then as now?
—Baltimore American.

Brilliant.

Be useful where thou livest that they may
Both want and wish thy pleasing presence
still—
Find out men's wants and will,
And meet them here. All worldly joys go less
To the one joy of doing kindness.

—George Herbert.

"Souls are built as temples are—
Here a carving and quaint,
There the image of a saint;
Here a deep-toned pane to tell
Sacred truth or miracle.
Every cheerful, careless touch
Adds a charm or leaves a scar."

Give human nature reverence for the sake
Of one who bore it, making it divine
With the ineffable tenderness of God!
Let common need, the brotherhood of prayer,
The help of an unknown deity,
The unsolved mystery round about us, make
A man more precious than the gold of Ophir!

—Whittier.

Then lay Him all that host, allow
No cloud of passion to mar thy brow
Or mar thy hospitality; no wave
Of mortal tumult to obliterate
The soul's immortal calmness; grief should be
Like joy, majestic, equable, sedate,
Confining, clearing, raising, making free
Strung to consume small troubles, to command
Great thoughts, grave thoughts, thoughtful
To the end.

—Abney De Vero.

Miscellaneous.

The Emancipation of Milda.

Her real name was such a pretty one it seemed
possible to corrupt it into anything else; and
Milda she was called, though the entry in the
baptismal register of the little country church
where her mother had been married read MILD-
CENT MILD. A little early in life the nickname had
been bestowed upon her, while yet she was dis-
playing a pair of chubby cheeks, her short
skirt and her golden hair fell in ringlets over
her shoulders. As she grew older the name
stuck, as names will.

Milda's mother was a widow whose husband
had died in absolute poverty, and the little
servant they kept had too much to do with
cleaning to do over to turn her hand to needle
and thread. So Milda, dressed, mended, helped
in the work of the little house, and grew into a
lovely maiden as Burns-Jones has often por-
trayed, with velvety brown eyes contrasting on
hazel; a wide, low brow, over which her hair
waved naturally and limply, and a pair of
crimson lips.

From year to year she grew in beauty, yet at
twenty Milda, Fords was still awaiting her
emancipation.

"But every dog has his day!" she sighed to
her mirror one cold afternoon in January. It
was Twelfth Night, and she had been asked to
a party next door, at which each guest was to
appear in fancy dress. "And I suppose I shall
appear in fancy dress!" she thought. "I shall
give mine I wait long enough—my day in caps,
false teeth and a bath-chair!"

Her dress for the party must be inexpensive,
and she had chosen to impersonate the over-
grown Cinderella; but even the most modest
stitching, so she took out cotton and began to
sew.

The people next door had come down in the
world. With a long family and a short purse, it
was possible to have fun, but it must be of an in-
expensive kind. When Milda and her two
brothers arrived there were other guests in
various costumes. Rosalind was arm in arm
with William Rufus; Amy Roberts took Frier
Tuck under her protection; while a couple in
calico had decoyed a slim, white-robed Elaine
into a corner, whence they emerged under pres-
sure when supper was announced.

Cinderella was dancing with the youngest son
of the house, when her foot touched her arm.
"Milda," she said, "is your card full, or
may I introduce you to the son of a very old
friend, Mr. Humphrey Carrington?"

"My card isn't quite full," she answered,
smiling.

And the introduction was effected forthwith.
Young Jack Stone frowned at his mother.

"We are going on again if you don't mind.
This is my dance, master," he said, with all the
experience of a youth of sixteen. And he swept
his partner away without waiting to hear her
reply.

It was not till supper was a thing of the past,
and after the clock had struck eleven, that Milda
found herself whirling round the room with the
best waiter Providence had ever seen fit to
send her. Humphrey Carrington could dance,
and Milda forgot the narrow grid of her ordi-
nary everyday life, the dull monotony of men-
ding, and gave herself up to the enjoyment of the
present. Yesterday was yesterday; tomorrow
would be tomorrow; and she thought of the
future, in all its completeness; but today—today
—was her own—the privilege of her youth.

Cinderella had met the Prince! And the
Prince, to all appearances had met Cinderella.
Mrs. Stone had merely said, "A young friend,
Miss Fords, next door!" She had not called
her Milda in his hearing—a most unusual
name, certainly.

Where there's a will, man will find out a way;
and Carrington determined to learn all there
was to learn about her.

"My name?" she repeated, as he found her
seat in an apparently "undiscovered" room.
"Oh, Milda—at least that's a corruption of
Millcent Milda. The boys began it—"

The boys are evidently of a discerning and
artistic character," Carrington replied, and
as he waved her fan to and fro. "It is a very
pretty nickname!"

Milda opened her hazel eyes wide.

"It had not occurred to me to think about it
in that light," she answered, simply. "But I
suppose it is more than a million years old."
And she looked at him, while some delicious
dainties, and Milda, which sounds too clever for
me."

A little sigh escaped her lips, and her com-
panion looked at her quizzically.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be
clever," he began, and she will be happy.
"Don't," she pleaded; "it's so hackneyed;
and such an excuse for laziness at lessons."
Carrington laughed.

"At any rate, it shows what a power for good
the tongue is!"

"The pen," corrected Milda, with a merry
glance. "I doubt if Kingsley ever said it to any
one, though he wrote it."

"The pen!" Carrington nodded. "Yes, of
course; he was before the days of universal
literacy. He wouldn't have wandered a little on
to a dry subject! Let us get more serious.
Do you think your people would have any objection
if I were to call?"

Something in his eyes sent the color to Milda's
cheeks—or was it something in his voice? But
her confusion was only momentary.

"I expect my mother would be glad to see
you," she returned, gently. "We live next door
on the right, No. 10. But Mr. Carrington, there
will be nothing to do. We never entertain."

"You do nothing all day," he suggested with
a mischievous twinkle in his eye.

"Nothing!" Milda repeated, quickly. "Oh, I
darn stockings all day and every day. I help
our little cousin!"

"You are, in fact, a veritable Cinderella!" he
said, sympathetically. "Never mind some day
the prince will come and you will be happy."
away. You will be emancipated, little Milda!"

Carrington bent forward. Love at first sight
had enveloped him as with a mantle; this little
Cinderella had crept into his heart. What would
he not give to be her prince—her emancipator?

"You want to be emancipated," he went on.
"I will show you the way—I will emancipate
you! Milda! Little Milda—marry me!"

"How dare you!" she cried, and she looked
brotherly then over her pastime work. "Mr.
Carrington, how dare you!" And without wait-
ing for the astonished man to reply she escaped
from the room.

A clock in the distance struck twelve, the hour
for flight. Of course, she had left the house.
She would not have been Cinderella if she had
stayed.

But in spite of all, Humphrey Carrington went
up his mind to call at No. 10 the very next day.

"Yes, of course, Miss Fords, you are to come
to the picnic with us. You will enjoy it. We're
going to have great fun. Meeting told you
our cousin was coming to meet us."

It was eighteen months later. In the interval
many things had happened. First of all, Hum-
phrey Carrington had called upon Mrs. Fords,
as he had arranged; but the visit was not at all
agreeable to her. She had been obliged to
forgo the pleasure of seeing Milda again, for
she had steadily refused to be present at the inter-
view.

Then, only a short week afterwards, Mrs.
Fords had fallen ill of pneumonia and died, and
Milda went to her country home to assist her
brothers were placed through the kind offices of
friends, and a situation as companion to a blind
girl had been procured for Milda. The coming
months had passed slowly, and now the girl
found herself envying her cousin's freedom and
the delights that awaited her country life in
June and July.

Milda's heart sang in union with all things
young and beautiful as they drove to the distant
house. Mrs. Marshall was exceedingly kind to
her daughter's pretty complexion, and was glad
to see her appreciation of simple pleasures.

"And Tommy and the twins and Fred and
Mildred are to be there, and they are bringing an
old friend with them down from returning to
Monday for some time," Mrs. Marshall re-
plied to her daughter. "What a lot of pres-
ent!"

"How dull, dear!" the blind girl answered,
and she turned away, leaving her to the
company of a general, but being in, her it that

the opposite may be aware of this. In good, but
not the best. Carrington had not been
employed to make the most of himself on every
time for personal ambition. Still, he was not
satisfied to take all the consequences, including
the visiting of his temper, and the loss of self-
control. Yield larger things to which you can
show no more than equal rights; and yield larger
ones though clearly your own. Better give your
path to a dog than to be bitten by him in contesting
for the right. Even killing the dog would not
cure the bite.

It was this willingness of him to give up the
"lesser things," and even the things to which
he could claim an equal right, which kept peace
in his cabinet, made up of men of strong will
and conflicting nature. Their devotion to the
Union, great as it was, would not have sufficed
in such a strangely assorted official family, but
his unflinching kindness and good sense led him to
overlook many things that another man might
have regarded as deliberate insults; while his
great tact and knowledge of human nature en-
abled him to bring out the best in people about
him, and at times to turn their very weakness
into sources of strength. It made it possible for
him to keep the regard of every one of them.
Before he had been in office a month it had
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M. Stanton, who became Secretary of War in
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moment; the demand is less urgent, and the supply a little better.

The New York butter market maintains firm position on fancy fresh creamery, with supplies short of actual requirements. The settling basis for regular trade is 30 cents for creamery butter, 25 cents for that in the open market and buyers were willing to pay 26½ cents. There is moderate inquiry for qualities closely approximating fancy, say at 35 to 36½ cents, but grades lower 34 to 34 cents are fairly plentiful and moving very slowly. These goods have been in the market for some time and there is quite a stock of them in first hands. Held reserves is quite firm; with further sales of Christy fancy steak at 26 cents it is possible that some buyers could pick up a very nice lot at 26½ cents, but where they are very particular they have to pay a little more. There is no general demand for quality early enough to establish a regular market. Factory is steady, with a fair jobbing demand; but bulk of the sales are at 100 cents. Packing stock without change of

OLD HOUSES IN THE FRUHLINGSSTRASSE, GARMISCH, BAVARIAN ALPS.
Courtesy North German Lloyd Line.

Too Many Small, QN-Colored Pears.
It appears that in sections where there is much of a crop the trees were overloaded and the fruit small as a consequence. The prevalence of moist, warm weather also favored the scab and the discoloring of the fruit as that some of the

barrel. There are some Kieffers on the market from New Jersey. They sell chiefly to a certain class of foreign population, and dealers and them hard to dispose of, and quote them at 20 to 25 cents per basket, the basket being a short basket. Cranberries are selling better at the season advanced, fancy lots bringing as high as \$7, the range being from that figure down to \$4 for poor lots. Quinces are in light supply, as has been the case for three or four years past. Prices around \$5 per barrel.

Good Apple Markets in Europe.
Apple exports for the week were seventy-two thousand barrels, against 150,000 barrels for the corresponding week last year. Estimates for the coming week range around the same figure. Exports for next week are estimated at about the same as this week, according to indications. Returns from Liverpool and Glasgow are satisfactory, Ben Davis selling at \$5 to \$5.75, Greening and Twenty Ounce \$3.75 to \$5, Kings \$3.50 to \$5.25, Greenings \$2.50 to \$3. From these prices deduct about 10 per cent in Boston or New York.

At \$11,319,518 in August, 1904, and \$12,744,008 in August, 1905. These are the preliminary figures of the Bureau of Statistics, and do not include those of some of the smaller ports, which when added, will slightly swell the total for 1905. They are sufficient, however, to indicate that the exports of meat in the month just ended are larger in value than in corresponding months of earlier years.

World's Yield of Honey.
Vice-Consul Charles Karminski of Seville furnishes recently published statistics in relation to the world's production of honey, which designates Spain as second

Potato Cars Scarce.

The potato crop seems to be panning out well in the Arcootch section. The great difficulty is to get the crop to market on account of the shortage of cars. Buyers are paying around \$1 a barrel at shipping stations. Many farmers have sold their crops and money is plenty, causing quite a boom in the trade in that region. Some farmers are building new potato storage houses and making all kinds of farm improvements. It is the custom there that many bills run until the potato harvest season, and many farmers are anxious to sell their crop in order to square up accounts.

J. W. WHITE, General Industrial Agent, Portsmouth, Va.
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The Champion Trotting Stallion.
OSBORNE 2:05 1-4 - sold to insure.

The Champion 4 Year-Old Trotting Stallion.
DIRECTUM 2:05 1-4 - sold to insure.

The Champion, Second Year-Old Trotting Stallion.
ARION 2:05 1-4 - sold to insure.

ED PATCH 2:05 1-4 - sold to insure.

1895 was the first year out for Ed Patch and he started in 12 races, winning 4, second twice and third twice. He has a great race horse. **ED PATCH** took his training 1st year. Ed Patch was bred by DAN PATCH and his dam was by **OTIS** by **JATWOOD** by **NUTWOOD** - Oxford Grish dam of Joe Ann, Ed Patch 1:55, and Lady Patch with twin girls.

OTIS and **WALKER** are 1-6 - sold to insure.

NUTWOOD 2:15 - sold to insure.

BUTTERWORTH - bred by **NUTWOOD** 2:25, Dan, Kate F., dam of three 2:15, 2:15, 2:15.

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Bred by Dan Patch 1:55, last dam Cedar Belle 2:25, by Woodbine 3:15, by Nutwood 2:15. Second dam by Rheddon, Onward, sire of Online 2:14, 3 year old, 1st hand, good 1:40, bay pacer.
Beautiful colt.

DIRECTUM, J.N., 2:05 1-4 - sold to insure.
Bred by Directum 2:05 and five years old. Dam, Cleopatra by Aristo by Daniel Lambert. Expect him to pace to a low record in 1901. One of our greatest young trotting stallions.

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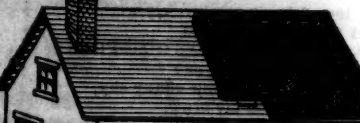
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